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I have now on hand a large and elegant assortment of

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Call and examine my stock and prices.

EDUARD SCHOLTZ.

Nov. 21, 47-48.

Miscellaneous.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

The next Session will begin SEPTEMBER 20th, 1882.

Academic Department.....\$20 to \$25

College ".....\$30 to \$40

Per Term.

For full information, apply for Circular to

C. MANLY, President.

Or to Prof. H. T. GOOK, Secretary.

Aug. 31, 85-1m.

DUE WEST

FEMALE COLLEGE,

ABBEVILLE CO., S. C.

Exercises open Oct. 2nd. Whole expense,

Board and regular tuition, including Latin,

\$125 for the year. French spoken in class

and dining room. Special attention to Music,

Drawing, and Painting. Apply for catalogue.

J. P. KENNEDY, President.

Sep. 1, 85-2c.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

WILL OPEN OCTOBER 24, 1882.

Courses of Study—General Science,

Mechanics and Engineering, Agriculture,

Classical Course, Latin Course.

Partial Courses, in English Studies,

Practical Mathematics, Practical Agriculture.

Students admitted to any Course for

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Tuition Free.

Annual Fee of \$10 for repairs. Board,

in private families, from \$12 to \$15 a

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\$8 to \$10. Tuition expenses need not ex-

ceed \$125; but not to exceed \$175.

For further information, address

BENJAMIN SLOAN,

Sec'y of Faculty,

Aug. 24, 84-1m.

NEWBERRY COLLEGE.

The next Session opens MONDAY, OCT.

2, 1882.

Tuition for nine months, \$25 to \$57, ac-

cording to class.

Entire expense including tuition, board,

etc., \$150.00 to \$175.00.

Address, REV. G. W. HOLLAND,

Aug. 24, 84-6c.

VALUABLE PLACE

FOR SALE.

I will sell, at private sale, all that tract

of land in Newberry County, containing

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, seven and a

half miles North of Newberry, owned by

me as Trustee. If not sold sooner, I will

sell the same at public outcry at Newberry

C. H. S. C. to the highest bidder, on Sale-

day in November next. Terms made known

on day of sale.

G. W. GLENN, Trustee, &c.

July 10, 1882. 28-12c.

JAMES J. CULBREATH & W. ERNEST MERCHANT.

CULBREATH & MERCHANT,

Attorneys-at-Law,

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Will practice in the State and Fed-

eral Courts. Aug. 10, 32-6m.

Election is Over.

Now go and hear the votes counted at

CLARK'S GALLERY, where the best Art

Works that have ever been exhibited in

Newberry, are on exhibition. And while

there sit for your picture, and take to your

homes some of their superior photographs.

We warn you that delays are dangerous:

as it is too late.

Mr. W. B. Clark feels confident, after an

experience of fifteen years, that he can

produce a class of work that will please

and give perfect satisfaction.

Copying old pictures and enlarging to

any desired size, also reducing to the

smallest, a specialty.

For style and quality of work, refers to

the editor of this paper.

CLARK BROS.

Nov. 10, 46-47.

TO MILL MEN,

And Others Using Machinery.

No. 1 Rabbit Metal.

Wire Cloth for Sieves and Screens.

Sheet, Square and Round Rubber Pack-

ing. Russia Hemp Packing.

One and one and a quarter Rubber Hose.

Best quality Rubber Belting, 2 to 6 in.

in store, any other size at short notice.

Belt Hooks and Lace Leather.

Golden Machinery Oil.

Oil Cans, Zinc Oilers, Screw Wrenches,

&c. All at lowest market rates, at

S. P. BOOZER'S

Hardware Store.

Jun. 1, 22-41.

FARMERS

Growing Sugar Cane and in need of

CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS,

will find it to their interest to call on me

before making purchases, as I am agent for

one of the cheapest and best Factories in

the country.

S. P. BOOZER.

July 19, 29-41.

The Newberry Herald.

A Family Companion, Devoted to Literature, Miscellany, News, Agriculture, Markets, &c.

Vol. XVIII.

NEWBERRY, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.

No. 37.

Poetry.

HOPE.

Men speak and dream with keen delight
Of some sure-coming better day;
To gain the happy golden height
All madly press the crowded way.

The world grows old and young by turns
But human hope unchanging burns.
Hope leads the infant forth to life,
And gaily plumes the boyish head,
Her spell lures youth to manly strife,
Nor leaves the veteran's dying bed;

And when life's e'er, e'en from the tomb
Hope springs to shed her brightest bloom.
All is not vain illusion—no
More fancy, sprung from error's brain;
Too well preclaims the life we know.
A higher life man shall attain;

And what those inward voices say
Shall ne'er the hopeful soul betray.

Miscellaneous.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

Finished Scholars in the South and in

the North.

Dixie in Need of a Common

School System.

Plentiful Supply of Colleges and Universities.

Boston Herald.

It has been the fashion in the

North among a certain class to

discount southern intelligence, and

when they are requested to show

reason therefor they refer trium-

phantly to the educational statis-

tics of the various Southern States,

and point to the large percentage

of illiteracy as a justification of

their contempt, saying: 'Figures

never lie, and these are the fig-

ures.' Figures may never lie out-

right, but they not unfrequently

outrageously deceive people. The

class of persons referred to, rely-

ing wholly upon the testimony of

statistics, always seem amazed

whenever they meet one from the

South who is cultivated, intelli-

gent, learned; and, loth to yield

their prejudice, they imagine he

must be an exception. They are,

consequently, stupefied at the au-

dacity of any scholarly English-

man who returns home from an

extended tour in America and

ventures to say that he found the

English language spoken with

greater purity in Charleston than

in Boston, and they vociferously

demand an explanation or an apol-

ogy. The Englishman responds

that he did not mean to say that

Webster did not speak the lan-

guage as purely as Hayne, or that

Sumner's accent was more defect-

ive than Pettigrew's; but that the

people, as he met them in the

ordinary intercourse of general

society seemed to care more for

the nice distinctions between

words and for the modulation of

their voices than those met in

northern society. Such an expla-

nation serves only to add insult to

injury, and the British scholar

wisely avoids snubbing by making

no additional visit to the States.

You will recall the chorus of

bisses that greeted Arthur Mur-

sell's statement a few years ago

when he declared that the most

accomplished gentlemen it was

his fortune to meet during his so-

journ in America were some

Southern scholars to whom he

was presented in the city of

Washington. The poor man was

really frightened when editorially

excoriated in numerous papers

and denounced as a man who had

violated all the

HOSPITALITIES OF THE NORTH

that had been so abundantly shown

him. He never wholly recovered

until he landed at Liverpool. Happily

this class of contenters of

Southern intelligence is rapidly

diminishing as the educated peo-

ple of the two sections come of-

tender and more familiarly to-

gether. Yet I met a gentleman

not long ago who expressed sur-

prise that a certain public man,

the purity of whose style he had

come to admire was educated in

the South; and he said he had

always supposed that the better

educated men of that section were

invariably trained at Northern

colleges. When I informed him

that several distinguished schol-

ars, occupying professors' chairs

in not a few famous Northern

institutions of learning, were men

who were born, bred and educated

at the South, his faith in my statement was of so slow manifesta-tion as to make me afraid he was committing the heinous of-fense of doubting my word. But, as I have been just imitated, the noses of this class of persons, which used to be elevated to the extent of lifting bats, have now taken a downward tendency, and no longer affect a man's horizontal vision. The only thing that Southern men claim is that a thoroughly educated man at the South is as thoroughly educated as a thoroughly educated man at the North. They well know, and none so sadly lament the fact, that there is more illiteracy at the South in comparison to popula-tion than at the North, but this arises solely from the superior common school advantages of the more favored region. There is a wider diffusion of rudimentary knowledge in the North, but, when you rise to higher educa-tion, I think the proposition can be maintained; that there is as large a per cent. of finished schol-ars in the South in proportion to the number who are educated at all, as in the North. The above sentence expresses my deliberate conviction, formed after long and intimate association with many representative educators and edu-cated men in both sections of our country. The great need of the South, then, is

A COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM

that will ramify every portion of the South and extend the light of elementary education into its darkest corners. But, before pro-ceeding to show what is being done there to promote this ben-eficent system, let me correct one or two other opinions that pre-vail in New England with regard to the attitude of Southern men toward modern authors. Every once in a while some genial writer visits the South, enjoys a culti-vated association with the more favored individuals of that be-lighted region, and returns to write his opinions concerning men and things there. Usually he be-gins by complimenting his friends, whose kindness he has enjoyed, and their classical knowledge and tastes; assuring his readers that he found numerous persons who were familiar with Shakespeare, Addison, Johnson, Bunyan, Mil-ton, Burke, Sheridan and Macau-lay (perhaps); found persons who could quote whole pages of Socrates, Homer and Virgil; but who were unacquainted with Tennyson, Browning, Dickens, Thackeray, Stanley and Maurice, and were ab-solutely ignorant that such men as Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Howells and Aldrich ever lived. Allowing his pen to guide itself into whatever direction it chooses, he becomes responsible for the opinion that though the Spectator and the Rambler, and the British essayists are found in every home that pretends to have a library, he could not discover any copies of the Atlantic, Har-per's, North American, Century, Scientific Monthly and other magazines of this country and Europe. In other words, his good friends are a classical, antiquated set, who live in the past and never read a book until it is 100 years old. By the way, didn't Carlyle say no book was worth reading that had not been before the public for a century? It is perfectly pos-sible to account for the ignorance of Southern people of the particu-lar writings of men like Longfel-low and Whittier and others who gave literary tone and character to the agitations of 40 years ago, without accusing them of being ignorant of the existence of those eminent authors. Slavery was in existence then, slavery was a very tender subject with Southern peo-ple, and

THE DISTINGUISHED WRITERS

above named devoted much of their literature to the holy cause of arousing a Christian sentiment against the 'sum of all villainies.' The men who were ardent be-lievers in the 'barbarism' did not care to acquaint themselves with writers, and writings that de-nounced them as guilty of a great crime against humanity, and

thought they would not conduce to permanent peace of mind by reading daily some sigh for free-dom that these poets embodied in a vigorous song and put into the mouth of 'plantation negroes.' But slavery is dead, and the younger men and women of the South, those who have not turned the 40th mile stone, are familiar with the works of the scholarly au-thors of New England, though I venture the hazard that even these younger people skip the slave songs found in their gathered writings. As to the periodicals published in this country and in Europe, it can be shown that many of them are very largely taken in the South. During my visit I have met some one or more of them almost everywhere in the homes into which it has been my fortune to be admitted. Take two or three homes where I am familiar: In one of them I found Blackwoods, the Edinburgh, West-minster, North American, Har-per's, Atlantic, the Century and the Eclectic. In another I found the Contemporary, Harper's, At-lantic, and a theological review. In a third, I found Harper's, At-lantic, Century and the Scientific Monthly. In addition to some or more purely literary magazines in every home you find a theological monthly published by the denom-ination to which the family is at-tached. If I am told that these are exceptional instances, I an-swer that they are exceptional in the same sense they are ex-ceptional everywhere else—not all families take them, but such do as are not rare or difficult to find. It is time I had done with this thought, but before dismissing it allow me to enter my caveat against the opinion I have seen published from the pen of a dis-tinguished northern gentleman, that a

SOUTHERN WOMAN

with half the education of a northern will shine more brilli-antly in conversation and appear generally to better advantage in society. Let the two be equally cultivated, equally accustomed to society, and they will appear equally well. The only way you will be able to tell the difference between the two will be in the character of their prejudices; not by their looks, styles I ought to say, for there are beauties in the South and there are brunettes in the North. But what has become of the educational facilities all this while? Now that the prologue is ended, they will be brought on the stage.

The facilities for higher edu-cation are very well supplied to the South. There are universities and colleges everywhere. All of us smile when we think of a country school of some 75 or 100 students struggling along under the ridi-culously burdensome name of 'uni-versity,' but, as we enter the school, we find that the ambition of the founders thereof did not ex-tend solely in the direction of high-sounding titles: they have actually established a curriculum as advanced and as elevated in its demands as though its diploma was as effectual a passport to future success as that of Harvard, Yale or Brown—if, indeed, any diploma is such a passport. To my cer-tain knowledge there has been an effort to get all these universi-ties, that have nothing but the name and the curriculum, being without endowment, apparatus, buildings, professors and students, to reduce the demands of entrance in the way of attainment on the part of the students, to undertake the work of good high schools, and permit their future success to determine whether they shall ambitiously strive to be what they now are not, whatever they may become in the course of three centuries, universities in fact, as well as in name. The effort has not been very successful, for these institutions have their charters, and they justify their refusal to change either their name or their purpose, by the simple but absolutely true statement that every great thing must have a small beginning, and one must not despise the day of small things,

as others have waited on him be-fore. So, indeed, they fail to see that, because boys are to grow into men and many of them into great men, perhaps, their parents are not, therefore, justified in dressing them up as men, and call-ing them by titles they may sub-sequently win—and may not.

There are, however, universities in the South that rank with the most ancient and honorable in any other part of America. Take a few examples of these. Perhaps the finest school in the South, the one certainly that has the largest number of students, is best equip-ped with apparatus and profes-sors—whom, as a boy, I regarded as a part of the apparatus, they were always so frigid and proper—and has more quickly and to a greater extent recovered from the disasters of the war, is the Uni-versity of Virginia, whose founda-tions were laid by Thomas Jeff-erson, and where so many of the brightest lights of the Old Dom-inion have been trimmed and lifted up to shine the more beneficently and brilliantly. It is a university in fact. The demands for scholar-ship are high, the opportunities for investigation and study are great. Many of the professors are profound and famous men, the courses are elective and its diplo-ma is a treasure. In the same State is found the Washington and Lee University, situated at Lex-ington, the former being at Charlottesville. This latter col-lege bears two names ever dear to Southern hearts and indissolubly associated in their patriotic memories. It is to the presidency of this college that Robert E. Lee retired soon after the surrender of the Appomattox, and carried in to his retreat the cordial admira-tion and high respect of the whole world. His son now pre-sides over its destinies. It is hoped by all lovers of learning that neither of these schools will be crippled for the lack of funds by the action of the present authori-ties of Virginia, though it is feared that rapacity and littleness, such prominent characteristics of the new regime, will hardly vio-late their nature in order to be generous to institutions to which they own none of their meagre attainments. Beside these, there are many colleges sustained by the various religious denomina-tions, all of which are respectably equipped for the work they pro-pose to do. The most prominent of these are the Baptist College at Richmond, from the presidency of which Hon. and Rev. J. L. M. Curry recently went to succeed the lamented Barnes Sears as agent for the Peabody fund, and Randolph (Macon), a Methodist institution, I think, over which the learned Julius Dreher pre-sides. Coming into South Caro-lina we find almost equal provi-sion made for the higher learn-ing, nearly all of it by the Chris-tian denominations. These are Furman University at Greenville, which now has a brighter outlook than for years, Wofford College at Spartanburg, Erskine College at Due West, King's Mountain mi-nitary school at Yorkville, New-berry College at Newberry, Col-lege of Charleston, and several others in different parts of the State, including Claflin University for colored men. In addition

THERE ARE FEMALE COLLEGES at Greenville, Anderson, Due West, Walhalla and Columbia. Efforts are now being made to organize the old South Carolina Universi-ty, where so many Carolinians were trained under the famous free-thinking chancellor. The history of this school has been as varied as the checkered career of man. In the 'good old days' when negroes were chattels and white men owners, this institu-tion was filled with young men from every part of the State. Many of them wasted both their time and money as some boys will do everywhere until the harsh comment of that father unjustified who is said to have recalled his son from Harvard with the crushing

judgment 'It is wrong to spend \$2,000 a year on a \$2 boy.' Yet many of the men who gave Caro-lina the reputation of producing orators with the same prodigality as the earth yields mushrooms, and who became the earnest and able apostles of State rights, were educated there. After the trials of the war came that greater trial of Republican maladministration, when the university was made to feel the iron heel of tyranny. Her professors were dismissed and their places filled with charlatans, and her halls were opened to all colors. The result was that not a white student matriculated, very few negroes were able to do so, and the noble old college was de-serted, and became the dwelling place of owls and bats. The ap-propriations were withdrawn to fill the pockets of statesmen like Scott, Franklin J.